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manifestly derived in part from Spence's History, etc. One cannot fully realize the quantity of fact and principle which is compressed into this short series of lectures without minutely comparing the author's treatment of each topic with the corresponding portions of Gaius and Justinian.

The volume appears, by a favorable coincidence, at a time when the interest felt in England in Roman law is beginning to extend to this country, where hitherto, so far as we are aware, no systematic treatise upon the subject has been produced. As an introduction to the study, especially as a preparation for the reading of the original Institutes, or as a syllabus for a fuller and more minute course of lectures upon the subject, it will have great value. It is peculiarly adapted for the use of college students, for whom, indeed, it was originally prepared, and would make a useful text-book, either as a part of their historical training or to supplement their studies in the department of Latin, in which, strangely enough, there is usually no attention given to what is the most characteristic, and to the modern world the most important, product of the Roman mind. We do not intimate that the Latin scholar must become a Roman lawyer, or that law-writers should in any way supplant, in an undergraduate course, the great literary classics. We merely maintain that, in view of the large number in every college class who are looking forward to the profession of the law, much might be done to give a new impulse to their Latin study, and to show one of its practical bearings, by devoting a single term's work — which might be made optional — to obtaining an outline knowledge of Roman law. During this time, a class composed of good Latin scholars could, under proper tuition, read intelligently, both in respect to language and doctrine, one of the Roman books of Institutes, enlarging sensibly their knowledge of linguistic usage and of history, and laying an extremely valuable foundation for future professional studies.

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13. — *Cameos*. Selected from the Works of WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR.
By E. C. STEDMAN and T. B. ALDRICH. With an Introduction.
Boston: James R. Osgood and Company. 1874.

IN this volume the editors have brought together many of the best of Landor's charming little poetical pieces, both from those which are distributed so generously throughout his prose writings and from the collections of his verses. The result is a collection of lyrical poems and epigrams — epigrams of course in its classical sense —

such as could be made from no writer of this age. Landor, whose life saw the rise and growth of Wordsworth, Keats, Shelley, Coleridge, Tennyson, Browning, and, indeed, we may add, Swinburne, stood aloof from all by never being a member of any school, not even to the extent of founding one, by the perfection of his verse, which differs from the elaboration of Tennyson by its avoidance of a tendency to affectation, and who is alone in the air of classicality which pervades almost every line of his. What classicality is might be a good subject of discussion for a debating society, but it is to Landor's compression and elegance that we would give the title here. This may be seen in the following quotation :—

“ My hopes retire ; my wishes as before
 Struggle to find their resting-place in vain :
 The ebbing sea thus beats against the shore ;
 The sea repels it ; it returns again.”

While the collection is made with careful choice, so that nothing is included which we could desire omitted, there are two especial favorites of ours which we think deserve a place in the volume. The first is from “ Pericles and Aspasia ” :—

“ ‘ Artemidora ! gods invisible,
 While thou art lying faint along thy couch,
 Have tied the sandal to thy veined feet,
 And stand beside thee, ready to convey
 Thy weary steps where other rivers flow.
 Refreshing shades will waft thy weariness
 Away, and voices like thine own come nigh,
 Soliciting, nor vainly, thy embrace.’
 Artemidora sighed, and would have pressed
 The hand now pressing hers, but was too weak.
 Fate’s shears were over her dark hair unseen
 While thus Elpenor spake : he looked into
 Eyes that had given light and life erewhile
 To those above them, those now dim with tears
 And watchfulness. Again he spake of joy
 Eternal. At that word, that sad word, *joy*,
 Faithful and fond her bosom heaved once more,
 Her head fell back : one sob, one loud, deep sob
 Swelled through the darkened chamber : ’t was not hers :
 With her that old boat incorruptible,
 Unwearied, undiverted in its course,
 Had plashed the water up the farther strand.”

The other is the following :—

“ Proud word you never spoke ; but you will speak
 Four not exempt from pride some future day,

Resting on one white hand your warm wet cheek,
Over my open volume, you will say,
'This man loved me!' then rise and trip away."

- 14.—*The Men of the Third Republic; or, The Present Leaders of France.* Reprinted from "The London Daily News." Philadelphia: Porter and Coates. 1873.

THIS very interesting book is an excellent example of the best sort of newspaper writing. It contains a series of sketches, as the title indicates, of the men whose names are on every one's lips, but of whom there is a very general ignorance in the minds of all such as have not watched French politics with great care of late. They all show just that familiarity with the men treated which only long life in Paris can give, and they are by no means hasty judgments formed by listening to only one side. While they are written with great vivacity, they are very full of information pleasantly conveyed. They show independence of judgment, and a fondness for the French and their ways which is sure to be the result of life in France for those who are not filled with a bitter hatred of it all. Besides the politicians, Thiers, Gambetta, Rouher, Jules Simon, etc., there is space given to some men of eminence in other ways; for instance, we find accounts of Louis Veuillot, Sardou, Erckmann-Chatrian, About, and Victor Hugo. Every sketch is vivid, the writer feels sure of his ground. As an example of his merits, we quote the following from his account of Émile de Girardin:—

"France is as well known to him as his own writing-desk, Frenchmen as the spots of ink thereon. He believes in the 'mission' of France,—an enlightened, diverting, and thrashing mission: that is, France should hold up the torch of instruction and amusement to other nations, and thrash them occasionally for their good and her own. Thus she should have thrashed Prussia, but did not. Why? Was it a visitation? No, a lesson. Next time she will thrash Prussia more completely; and meanwhile by all means let M. Thiers keep his place until somebody else gets into it. What are M. Girardin's politics? As above said, he broaches an idea a day. On Monday his idea is that M. Guizot is the man for France; on Tuesday his idea is that he was mistaken yesterday; on Wednesday he is ready to give the Republic a fair trial; on Thursday he concludes that the only true government for France is the Empire; Friday he withdraws his allegiance from it in a solemn leading article; Saturday finds him agitating with purse open for the *plébiscite*, and being couched on the list of promotions to the Senate, on Sunday, amid the blaze of the Commune, he remains valiantly in Paris conducting a new paper, *La France Fédérale*, and advocates the parcelling of his country into fifteen states, as the model of those in America, with himself probably as President